

## TEMPERAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

"RIVER OF WATER OF LIFE"  
Ezekiel xiv, 1-12—Oct. 8  
"Whoever will, let him take of the Water of Life freely."—Revelation xiv, 11.

IN this study also we find that the Lord through Ezekiel gives us a picture of the Millennial Age, very similar to the one given us in the book of Revelation, seven hundred years after.

Ezekiel's picture shows Jerusalem and the Temple of God as the source of the River of the Water of Life; so in Revelation. Ezekiel shows the river deepening and broadening from a rivulet to a mighty river. He pictures it as flowing down to the Dead Sea, and carrying life whithersoever it goes. He pictures the Dead Sea as being revived, recovered from its deadness, and full of fish. No such river has ever yet sprung forth from Jerusalem, nor can we imagine how the river would ever have its start in the mountain top and reach such proportions in the short distance. This description, picturing a great spiritual truth, is in full accord with the picture in Revelation. It represents beautifully, forcefully, the blessings of refreshment and restitution which will issue forth from the New Jerusalem, the Kingdom of Messiah, when it shall be established amongst men. Gradually the mighty influences of the reign of Messiah will extend blessings to all mankind, even to the submerged class, steeped in ignorance and superstition. It is represented by the Dead Sea.

Revelation pictures this river as flowing from under the Throne, the New Jerusalem, clear as crystal, and having trees of life on either side of its banks, good for food. Ezekiel has the same picture in mind; he tells of the same trees, whose leaf shall not fade and whose fruit shall not fall, but which will bring forth good fruit every month, because the water which refreshes them comes from the Sanctuary. "The fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaves thereof for healing." Similarly, in Revelation, we are told, "the leaves of the trees will be for the healing of the people" and the fruit for the sustenance of everlasting life; and the Water itself will be for their refreshment. Then we are told that "the Spirit and the Bride" shall give the invitation—a world-wide invitation. "Whoever will" may come, and he who hears the invitation may say to others, "Come, and drink of the water of life freely."

No Water of Life Now  
We are certain in our application of these symbolic pictures, that they belong to the future and not to the present. Where is the Water of Life of Revelation now? Where have we anything corresponding to the life-sustaining trees and their healing leaves? On the contrary, now, we have the Lord's Word for it that "No man can come unto Me except the Father which sent Me draw him." In other words, there is a measure of selection or election as respects the class invited to constitute the Bride, the Lamb's Wife.

But with the end of this Age will come the end of the elective process; then the Divine Message will be Free Grace, an offer and opportunity to every creature of Adam's race. All blind eyes will be opened so that all may see; all deaf ears will be unstopped that all may hear, so that the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the whole earth.

No Bride to Say, "Come"  
The Revelation picture tells us that the Bride of Christ, as well as the Holy Spirit, will give the invitation to every creature to come and partake of the Water of Life freely. But how could the Bride give this invitation before she exists? That there is no Bride at the present time is manifest. Now is the time for calling the Bride class. Now is the time for those invited to make their "calling and their election sure," but Bride there will be none until the incoming Age. The name "bride" implies a marriage; the Church is already espoused to Christ, but the marriage is promised to take place at His second coming. Then there will be a Bride, and shortly after, the glorified Church, in association with her Lord, will be in Kingdom power, in the New Jerusalem—the heavenly. From that City, that now seat of earth's Empire, will go forth God's Message, gradually deepening and broadening until every member of the race shall have had an opportunity to share in its blessing of life everlasting.

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## ITALY BEGINS WAR.

### TROOPS LANDED IN TRIPOLI FRIDAY.

Turkish Garrison Offered No Resistance, Being Outnumbered, But Officials at Constantinople Still Declare Turkey Will Not Submit to Demands of Italy and Will Make Desperate Resistance.

Tripoli, Sept. 29.—The Italian squadron, which had been cruising in the offing, came close in shore this morning and the destroyer Garibaldi steamed into the harbor at noon flying a white flag. Great crowds gathered and watched her approach. After reconnoitering the destroyer launched a boat which came to the beach. An officer landed. He was preceded by a blue jacket carrying a white flag.

Turkish soldiers surrounded the pair. The officer asked for the Turkish commander. When taken to him he formally announced that the Italian fleet had been ordered to occupy the town. He therefore demanded the instant surrender of the whole Turkish garrison. The Turkish commander replied that he was unable to comply with the demand, and emphatically refused to surrender.

The incident was witnessed by the foreign residents, who gathered around the Italian officer and cheered him enthusiastically. The boat then returned to the destroyer, which rejoined the fleet.

A great number of the residents of Tripoli spent last night, camped on the beach, alarmed lest the Arabs should get out of hand and begin pillaging. Arabs are constantly arriving from the country. The mosques are kept open, and throughout the night were filled with praying Arabs.

State of War Exists.  
London, Sept. 29.—Affairs developed today with extraordinary rapidity. A state of war exists between Italy and Turkey, and hostilities have begun.

No sooner had the time limit fixed in the ultimatum expired than, ignoring Turkey's conciliatory request for a period of delay, Italy declared war. The Turkish representatives in Italy were handed their passports. The Turkish commander at Tripoli was asked to surrender the town but declined, and the Italian forces immediately occupied Tripoli and Benghazi.

Apparently the Turks offered no resistance, but this is only an assumption, as immediately on landing the Italians evidently seized the telegraph lines. From the hour of their landing no message of any kind has been received from Tripoli, and dispatches sent to that place remain unanswered.

It should be noted, however, that a Constantinople dispatch announcing Italian occupation of Tripoli makes no mention of resistance, and a mere protest by the governor would be in line with the Turkish announced policy.

The Turkish cabinet, which had for some time been insecure, resigned as soon as war was declared, and a new ministry was formed under Said Pasha, retaining the former able war minister, Mahmoud Shekfat Pasha.

Turkey continues her efforts to secure intervention by the powers. In the meantime Italy is actively pursuing hostilities. Italian battleships are reported to have appeared off Smyrna and Saloniki.

An Italian cruiser landed troops at Prevesa after destroying a Turkish torpedo boat destroyer, and the Italian fleet has blockaded the whole Tripolitan coast.

There are unconfirmed reports that Turkey intends to send an ultimatum to Greece to abandon her claim on Crete and is massing troops on the Thessalian frontier.

The greatest activity ensued in all the European chancelleries on the announcement that war had been declared and notification of a blockade.

It is expected that the various governments will issue the customary neutrality notices and will devote their diplomatic efforts as far as possible to localizing hostilities to the combatant powers and especially to avoid complications in the Balkans.

Trouble between Italy and Turkey which culminated this afternoon in a declaration of war at Rome, dates back to 1878, when with the making of the treaty concluding the Russo-Turkish war the Powers are understood to have agreed to permit Italy a "pacific penetration" of Tripoli. Turkey claims this right has been respected ever since.

Italy has colonized Tripoli until her interests in that African province are very great. She has asserted, however, that her subjects have been mistreated by the Ottoman authorities and constantly discriminated against. Frequent disputes have arisen.

At the same time Turkey was warned not to send soldiers or munitions of war to Tripoli.

A Turkish transport bearing a few men and arms and ammunition later arrived at Tripoli from Constantinople, was not molested on the

ground that she had sailed before the Italian warning had been received.

Italy in the meantime brought soldiers to the Italian coast, where they were placed on board ship, ready to proceed to Tripoli or other points. A second squadron is designed for Salonicia.

The American cruiser Chester is now on her way to Tripoli and should reach there early in October, possibly by the 4th. Her mission was when she left American waters to afford protection to a party of American archaeologists, under Prof. Richard Newton, who contemplated excavations in the neighborhood of Cyrene. The party was to leave London this week, but the outbreak of war may change its plans.

Italy's standing army in 1910-11 numbered approximately 225,000 men and 14,000 officers, but a far greater number could be put in the field in case of necessity. The Italian navy consists in vessels, commissioned, built or building, fifteen battle-ships, of nine armored cruisers, 17 unarmored cruisers and gun vessels, 36 destroyers, an equal number of first class torpedo boats and 22 submarines. In the naval force there are approximately 31,000 men. As a whole, the Italian navy is generally ranked fifth among nations. As seamen, the Italians are skilled and ingenious. They have constructed some remarkable war vessels.

Turkey has a fighting strength of nine coast defence iron-clads, five protected cruisers, six torpedo vessels, one gunboat, 21 torpedo boat destroyers, 27 torpedo boats and two submarines. As compared with the greater nations, this array is a negligible quantity.

The nominal strength of the Turkish navy is 929 officers, 30,000 sailors, besides about 9,000 marines. The Empire is divided into seven army corps districts, and there are two independent divisions, at Mediana and Tripoli, respectively. The total fighting strength is close to a million men.

### SEABOARD SURVEYORS ARRIVE.

Preliminary Survey from Bishopville Completed.

The engineers who are making the survey of the line of the South Carolina Western Railway from Hartsville to Sumter reached this city Friday afternoon, having completed the preliminary survey from Bishopville, which they started last week. They entered the city east of Main street, crossing Calhoun at Green street. For the last six miles the line surveyed runs parallel with and very near the C. S. and N. branch of the Atlantic Coast Line, passing back of the Poor House farm at the Bland place.

It was stated by one of the surveyors that the line proved unsatisfactory as it carried them too far to the east of the route they preferred and too close to the C. S. and N. railroad. Another line will be surveyed next week and if this is not satisfactory still others will be made before the route of the road is finally located.

The survey of the section of the road between Hartsville and Bishopville has been completed and the road located. Everything is in readiness for beginning the construction of this section and it is planned to begin grading within two weeks.

### Get Independent.

The secret which the Southern farmers have not yet solved could be solved by the method suggested by Mr. J. B. Dial at the farmers' meeting Monday. He suggested that the farmers come to the assistance of the town and city people and place their earnings in the banks and trust companies so that when situations like the present arise the farmers will have enough money back of them to hold their cotton without having to call on the bankers of the North. If the farmers persist in placing all their earnings in raising more cotton and then do not provide for proper financing of their undertakings they can expect nothing else but poor returns. Anyone reading the financial magazines will learn that a large per cent of the failures in the business world is due to lack of capital. Many a seemingly thriving business has gone to the wall from lack of capital to tide over just such predicaments as the southern farmers are facing. Just as the crop prospects seem to be favorable for a better price now, just so many commercial houses sometimes have bright prospects but go to the wall from lack of money to carry on the business. What the farmers will have to do is to stop placing so much money in producing cotton and provide some way of financing the crop after it is made. In this way the crop will be reduced in size and at the same time a good revenue will be derived from the money invested. Of course this only applies to those farmers who are making money and who have it to invest. A plenty of such live in this county. The cotton raising business in the South is over-balanced.—Laurens Advertiser.

## DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK BRIGHT.

Alabama Senator Wants Next Platform to be as Brief as the Lord's Prayer.

Anniston, Ala., Sept. 29.—"There has been too much red tape connected with our platforms heretofore, and I hope the next Democratic platform will be as short as the Lord's Prayer," declared United States Senator Joseph P. Johnston here today. He was enthusiastically over the prospects of the Democratic party in the next election. He said President Taft is losing ground daily, but despite that he will probably be the Republican nominee.

### DIDN'T STICK TO HAMPTON.

When Votes Counted, Blease Cast His Vote for Irby, Record Shows.

Columbia, Sept. 29.—At the "Red Shirt" meeting in the Columbia Theatre Wednesday night, in his address to the followers of Wade Hampton of 1876, Governor Cole L. Blease elicited great applause by his declaration that as a member of the House of Representatives in 1890 he had voted for Wade Hampton for Senator. An examination of the journal of the House of Representatives for that year shows that while Mr. Blease did vote for Hampton on the first ballot, which was purely formal, he voted on all succeeding ballots for John L. M. Irby, who was elected over Hampton on the seventh ballot.

The journal shows that in accordance with the Federal law, each house balloted separately for Senator on Tuesday, December 9, 1890. The vote in the House stood: For Hampton, 31; for Irby, 50; for Donaldson 33; for J. J. Hemphill, 2; for E. S. Keitt, 2; for G. D. Tillman, 1; for Robert Smalls, 3. None of the candidates received a majority, either in the House or Senate, and in accordance with the law, the two houses met in joint assembly the following day, when the first joint ballot was taken.

The journal for Wednesday, December 10, 1890, pages 221 to 223, shows that on this, the second ballot, Irby received 63 votes; Donaldson 45; Hampton 42; Hemphill 3, and Smalls 1. Those recorded as voting for Irby (page 222) are as follows: "Messrs. Alderman, Bissell, Blake, Blease, Browning, Buchanan, Buist," etc.

The third ballot, on Thursday, December, 1890, pages 244 and 245 of the journal, show again that Blease voted for Irby, as he did on the other three ballots taken the same day. On the fourth ballot of that day, December 11, which was the seventh ballot in all, Irby was elected, the vote standing as follows: Irby 105; Donaldson 9; Hampton 43; necessary to a choice, 79.

The record, therefore, shows that while Mr. Blease did vote for Wade Hampton on the first formal ballot, in the House, he did not vote for Hampton at all in the joint assembly, when the really decisive ballots were taken, but voted for Irby each time, six in all.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Ira B. Jones, then also a member of the House, and now candidate for Governor against Mr. Blease, voted for Irby all the way through, having been appointed chairman of the ways and means committee by Irby, who was then Speaker, and Jones succeeded Irby as Speaker when Irby resigned to take Hampton's place.

J. W. Copeland, of Dayton, Ohio, purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for his boy who had a cold, and before the bottle was all used the boy's cold was gone. Is that not better than to pay a five dollar doctor's bill? For sale by all dealers.

Mrs. Grundy may possibly take an occasional nap, but he sleeps with one eye open.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Here is a woman who speaks from personal knowledge and long experience, viz., Mrs. P. H. Brogan, of Wilson, Pa., who says, "I know from experience that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is far superior to any other. For cough there is nothing that excels it." For sale by all dealers.

The last call for payments on subscriptions to the Y. M. C. A. building fund has been made.

### It's Equal Don't Exist.

No one has ever made a salve, ointment or balm to compare with Bucklen's Arnica Salve. It's the one perfect healer of cuts, corns, burns, bruises, sores, scalds, boils, ulcers, eczema, salt rheum. For sore eyes, cold sores, chapped hands or sprains its supreme. Unrivaled for piles. Try it. Only 25c at Sibert's Drug Store.

by the Southern railway from Anderson, Charleston, Augusta, Charlotte and Spartanburg.

### Foley's Kidney Remedy vs. a Hopeless Case.

Hon. Ark. J. E. Freeman says: "I had a severe case of kidney trouble and could not work and my case seemed hopeless. One large bottle of Foley's Kidney Remedy cured me and I have never been bothered since. I always recommend it." Sibert's Drug Store.

## FIRE SATURDAY

Cottage on West Hampton Avenue Destroyed—Hose Wagons Have Accidents.

From The Daily Item, Sept. 30.

At 1 o'clock this morning the five-room cottage on West Hampton Avenue, owned by Dr. E. S. Booth, but formerly owned and occupied by Mrs. M. A. Flowers, was discovered to be on fire and the alarm was sent in calling out the hose wagons. The fireman on duty at headquarters made an effort to report promptly, but one wagon suffered an accident in coming out of the house, the tongue being broken by a collision with the door post, putting it out of commission. The other wagon got as far as Main street, but a wheel came off just as the turn at Main street was made from Liberty and here the wagon remained. A two horse wagon was procured from Boyle's Stable lot, the horses transferred to it from one hose wagon and the firemen proceeded to the fire. When they arrived, however, the house was practically destroyed, nothing remaining standing but the frame. A stream of water was turned on the embers and the residue of the conflagration extinguished. The result would have been the same had the firemen arrived on the scene immediately after the alarm was sent in, for when the fire was discovered the greater part of the house was ablaze and the roof falling in.

The house was unoccupied, but Dr. Booth had about \$250 worth of furniture stored in it and Mrs. M. A. Flowers also had an organ and several other articles of furniture stored there. Nothing was saved, for the first to arrive found the fire too far advanced to remove any of the contents. Dr. Booth's furniture was insured for \$100 and the house was only partially insured.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but there are only two reasonable suppositions: One that is was the work of an incendiary, who had first robbed the house, the other that it resulted from the carelessness of some of the laborers who were at work in the lot during the previous day. They may have been smoking on the premises and dropped a cigarette stump, which smoldered for hours until the fire broke out after midnight. This theory does not seem plausible, however.

It is all right to make plans to hold the present crop of cotton, but it would do more good if an organization was perfected now and plans made before the next crop is planted to finance it and market it to best advantage.

The hunters have started out after the squirrels, of which they report a greater number than usual this season in the swamps. Almost every day some Nimrod can be seen returning from a trip to the swamp, a long string of the little furry animals hanging from his shoulder, or being carried in his hand.

The enforcement of the vagrant law would be of benefit to Sumter—quite as much as the enforcement of the ordinance against riding bicycles on the sidewalk.

The United States mail transfer station at the passenger station has been discontinued recently and it is thought that the mail clerk on the Northwestern, between Sumter and Camden will be dropped by the department and his work be devolved upon the Southern Express messenger.

## OWN YOUR HOME.

Every man should own his home. He makes a better citizen, respects himself more, and has more of the respect of his fellow citizens.

You often hear it stated that it is cheaper to rent, but is it? When you have your own home you save money to help pay for it that would be otherwise frittered away. At the end of a few years you own something. Watch the fellow who rents; at the end of the same period he generally owns nothing. Furthermore when you have your own home you get the benefit of the enhancement in value, you get more satisfaction out of living in your own home, you create in your children that love and respect for home that it never possible in a rented home.

Aren't these things worth while, even though it appears at first to cost more than to rent? Think the matter over and come around and see us. We have some extra nice homes for sale at present.

## R. B. Belser Co.

R. B. BELSER.

26 1-2 N. Main St.

ERNEST FIELD.

## A Farmers' Institution

Mr. Farmer, do you do business through the bank? If not, why don't you? There was a time when the bank was considered beneficial only to the capitalist. The present day sees it of equal benefit to all and a necessity for the practical farmer. There are farmers who have not yet learned the convenience, safety and profit that a bank account affords, but those now using it are accepted at once as up-to-date, thrifty and business-like. Not alone as a safe convenient place to leave his money, but as an ever ready resort in case of necessity of financial assistance does the average farmer view his bank. This bank is especially interested in the affairs of the farmer and it ever looks to their conveniences and necessities.

## THE Farmers' Bank & Trust Co.

## A Conservator of Business Energy

We hear much today of the matter of conservation. Forest conservation; water and stream conservation; soil conservation. These are all great material resources. But the greatest resource of any nation or community lies in the energy and character of its people. The Bank of these modern times stands out pre-eminently as a conservator of business energy and time—that energy which utilizes and directs all the material resources. Are you availing yourself adequately of this great potentiality in your business.

We offer you the services of an institution which is up-to-date in every respect and cordially invite you to become better acquainted with us.

## The Bank of Sumter

ESTABLISHED 1889

## LIME, CEMENT,

ACME PLASTER, SHINGLES, LATHS, FIRE BRICK, DRAIN PIPE, ETC.

Hay, Grain,

Rice Flour, Ship Stuff, Bran, Mixed Cow and Chicken Feed.

Horses, Mules,

Buggies, Wagons and Harness.

No Order Too Large Or Too Small.

## Booth-Harby Live Stock Co.

SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA.